

Peace Terms.

The peace terms agreed upon in South Africa as reported by the Associated press are as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns and munitions of war in their possession, or under their control. All prisoners are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property. No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breach of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection. Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible and self-government substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of 3,000,000 pounds is to be provided for restocking the Boer farms.

Rebels are liable to trial according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

Easy Way to Please Voters.

Advices from Washington indicate that the majority members of the ways and means committee are to revive for the coming campaign the roaring old republican farce "Tariff Revision by Its Friends." If the republicans really wish to satisfy the voters of their disposition to do away with protection for monopoly only let them now, while they have the power and when the beef trust's extortions have given the poor a meatless dinner pail, repeal the duties on cattle and on meat that are needed neither for protection nor for revenue, but serve the trust alone. Farcical "investigation" will fool nobody.—New York World.


S'pose the Fish Don't Bite at Fust.

S'pose the fish don't bite at fust;
What be you goin' to dew?
Chuck down your pole, throw out your bait,
An' say your fishin's threw?
Uv course you hain't; you're goin' to fish,
An' fish, an' fish, an' wait
Until you've ketched your basket full,
An' used up all your bait.

S'pose success don't come at fust;
What be you goin' to dew?
Throw up the sponge an' kick yourself,
An' go 'to feelin' blue?
Uv course you hain't; you're goin' to fish,
An' bait, an, bait, ag'in
Bimeby success will bite your hook,
And you will pull him in.
—Houston Post.

**HOMES
In Old Virginia.**

It is gradually brought to light that the civil war has made great changes, freed the slaves, and in consequence has made the large land owners poor and finally freed the land from the original holders who would not sell until they were compelled to do so. There are some of the finest lands in the market at very low prices, lands that produce all kinds of crops, grasses, fruits, and berries; fine for stock. You find green truck patches, such as cabbage, turnips, lettuce, kale, spinach, etc., growing all the winter. The climate is the best all the year around to be found, not too cold nor too warm. Good water. Healthy Railroads running in every direction. If you desire to know all about Virginia send 10c for three months subscription of the Virginia Farmer to Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.



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**SIXTO LOPEZ
IN
Gunton's Magazine
LIBERTY OR DEATH**

Writing in the June issue of Gunton's Magazine, Sixto Lopez presents an interesting article discussing the subject, "Do the Filipinos desire American rule?"

Lopez declares that in the judgment of the most wise men it is impossible to settle a question by mere force. He says:

"Governor Taft declares without any qualification that a majority of the Filipinos are in favor of American sovereignty.

"Now, I have no desire to impugn the honesty or the good intentions of Governor Taft. When he makes the above statement I have no doubt he regards it as true. But the explanation of his error will be found in the fact that no Filipino is allowed to express opinions in favor of Philippine independence. All such expressions, whether in the native press or through any other channel, have all along and by the recent sedition law been prohibited as being inimical to the success of the so-called 'pacification of the islands.'

"The American authorities have thus placed a seal upon the lips of every Filipino who is opposed to American rule and those only who are favorable to American sovereignty are allowed to express their opinions.

"During the present disturbed state in the Philippines it is quite impossible for a foreigner, even with the ability of Governor Taft, accurately to gauge the opinions of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of people who speak a different language and who are restrained from expressing their opinions. Under present circumstances it would perhaps be a difficult and costly operation to take a plebiscite of the whole archipelago, but a vote could be taken in, say ten of the principal or most representative cities, including Manila. The result would be interesting and surprising, for I am sure that not 1 per cent of the Filipinos would vote in favor of American rule.

"The Anglo-Saxon knows that even the average man, the artisan and the laborer, prefers to reign in his humble cottage, with the independence which it gives, rather than to serve in a palace. What is thus true of the individual is true of an aggregation of individuals; it is true of mankind generally, and is therefore true of the Filipinos. We have a proverb in our

country which says: 'It is better to be the head of the rat than the tail of the lion.'

"The Filipinos, like the Americans, prefer to be men, even in poverty, rather than subjects in luxury. They prefer self-respect, even at the cost of great suffering, rather than be serfs under a millennial government provided by a master.

"A self-imposed burden, however heavy, may be borne with cheerfulness; it does not crush the soul. But when one is compelled to bear even a feather weight the free spirit implanted by God in man begins to rebel. This was true of the American patriots of 1776. The tax on tea did not seriously touch anyone's pocket, but it touched everyone's pride.

"Surely the manly American must have temporarily forgotten all this when he speaks of 'giving' the Filipinos 'prosperity under American rule.'

"It therefore requires no special pleading to show that not only are the Filipinos opposed to American rule, but that they will so remain as long as they remain men.

"There is not a man in the forty-five states of this great union who could or would suffer a foreign flag to wave in authority over his country. Under such foreign rule he might have the same personal liberty, the same institutions, the most perfected form of government, but that which he would prize most of all would be gone. There is certainly not a man, or woman either, from the Golden Gate to Cape Cod, retaining the self-respect of his fellows, who would not be prepared to suffer and to die if necessary in order to maintain the independence of his country.

"In this respect the Filipinos do not differ from the Americans.

"It is conceivable that a benevolent burglar might intend to invest the proceeds of his craft for the benefit of the owner, but the latter might reasonably object, if for no other reason, on the ground that such good intentions were without precedent. Similarly the Filipinos might ransack history without discovering that any country had yet been subjugated for the benefit of the native owners.

"The Filipino knows that national freedom has always been paid for at the terrible cost of blood and tears.

They know also—and many years ago they gave expression to their knowledge—that theirs would be no exception to the unvaried rule. Yet they determined to pay the price. And it is the most tragic irony of fate that the nation foremost in the defense of national liberty, the nation that has itself paid the penalty and obtained the prize, should be the one to exact this terrible penalty from the Filipino. There will be no glory in the achievement and no one will envy the victor. The penalty will fall with greater force upon the spoiler than upon the spoiled. The victims will become subject, the victors abject.

"A promise of ultimate independence or even an intimation that such is the policy of the administration would remove not only all cause for a continuance of armed conflict, but all the sorrow of heart and bitterness of spirit on the part of the weaker contestant.

"Under such a promise the Filipinos would willingly yield everything that America is now demanding or can in righteousness demand and there would be additional mutual advantages. The Filipinos would learn of everything that is good in the institutions of America—in its religion, its morality, its wisdom and its law, while America would have a wider market for its products, a new field for commercial enterprises and a basis of trade and military operations in the far east.

"There would also be a rebirth of a republic in that quarter of the globe where liberty has been sought by only one small struggling people and where despotism has been the nightmare of millions of the human race."



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